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bloods. Among 1,000 students at Ann Arbor, I observed a few of each of the types of Europe such as the Iberian, Northern, Alpine, Celt, Littoral and Adriatic, but the majority of the students observed were variable blends, and the pure types were not exactly like the prehistoric types of Europe from which they were probably derived, although similar to them in many ways. During the past year my anthropometric investigations have included the Filipinos of many provinces, but especially the Igorots. Here as elsewhere pure types are rare and blends are plentiful. Three primary types (each represented by 8 or 9 individuals selected from 104 Igorots) are found among the Igorots. None of these are pure, however, but one type resembles the Negrito, another resembles one of the prehistoric types of Europe, while the third is unlike either of the others, but not a blend of the two. The majority of the Igorots represent a variable blend, and they have been so long isolated that a condition of no Mendelism has been reached. There is conclusive evidence of the persistence of type, yet the tendency to blend is emphatic.

ROBERT BENNETT BEAN

PHILIPPINE MEDICAL SCHOOL,  
MANILA, P. I.

#### A NEW EDIBLE SPECIES OF AMANITA

DURING the autumn of 1908 I received specimens and sketches of an interesting species of *Amanita* which grows in the mountain forests of California. The specimens were collected and communicated by Mrs. Virginia Garland Ballen, of Brookdale, Santa Cruz County, Cal. The sketches were accompanied by careful notes which Mrs. Ballen had made from her studies and observations. While the plant shows certain points of relationship to *Amanita caesarea*, especially to the robust European form, Mrs. Ballen had recognized that it was different from the American form of *A. caesarea*, which is more slender, and in fact it proves to differ in several ways from that species. The plant is edible and often very large, so that a single one is sufficient for a meal. Pending a fuller illustrated account, a brief description is given here.

*Amanita calypetroderma* Atkinson and Ballen n. sp. Plants 10–15 cm. high, pileus 10–22 cm. broad, stem 2–4 cm. stout. Pileus maize yellow to chrome yellow; gills white, then pale maize yellow to cream color; annulus and stem pale maize yellow to cream color. Pileus stout, extreme margin striate, the central and larger portion covered with the closely adherent white calyptra of the volva; in age of the larger plants this calyptra sometimes cracking into areas. Gills adnexed. Spores oval to elliptical,  $8-12 \times 7-8 \mu$ . Annulus very thin, membranaceous, superior, evanescent. Stem hollow with loose cottony threads. Volva white, thick, circumscissile, in dehiscence, the upper portion remaining as a thick skin over the central portion of the pileus; limb very prominent, forming a broad cup- or saucer-shaped structure from which the stem of old plants often separates readily.

GEO. F. ATKINSON

#### THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

THE fourth annual meeting of the American Association of Museums was held in Philadelphia, May 11–13, President W. J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, presiding. The following papers were read:

“Cooperation in Scientific and Educational Work between Museums,” by President William J. Holland.

“Cooperation among College Museums,” by Dr. Daniel S. Martin.

“Cooperation between Museums in Expert Work,” by Dr. Edwin A. Barber. (Read by title only.)

“The New Staten Island Museum and its Work,” by Mr. Charles Louis Pollard.

“The Insect Pests of Museums,” by Mr. C. T. Brues. (Read by title only.)

“Invertebrate Models and Exhibition Groups,” by Mr. Roy W. Miner. (Illustrated.)

“The Children’s Museum, its Methods of Work and its Results,” by Miss Anna Billings Gallup. (Illustrated.)

“The Use of Unkerheimer’s Solution for Preservation of Natural Foliage,” by Mr. Adolphe B. Covert. (Illustrated.)

“The Darwin Exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History,” by Mr. Roy W. Miner. (Read by title only.)

"The British Guiana Expedition of Indiana University and the Carnegie Museum," by Dr. C. H. Eigenmann. (Illustrated.)

"A New Museum Case," by Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus.

"The Educational Work of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences," by Mr. Henry R. Howland.

"Suggestions for an Educational Exhibit of the Mollusca," by Mr. Frank C. Baker.

"Present Educational Work of the Philadelphia Museums," by Mr. Chas. R. Toothaker.

"What shall we do with our Skeletons and our Fossils?" by Mr. Henry L. Ward. (Read by title only.)

"The History of Commerce in Museums," by Mr. W. H. Schoff.

"Photographic Enlarging Methods," by Mr. Fred. D. Maisch.

"The Adaptation of a Library to a Commercial and Economic Museum," by Mr. John J. Macfarlane.

"Some of the Most Recent Museum Instruments and Appliances," by Dr. M. J. Greenman.

"The Planning and Fitting of Exhibition Rooms, Especially Picture Galleries," by Mr. Wm. M. R. French.

"Art Museums and the Conservation of Monuments," by Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman.

"The Desirable Projection of Art Museums as suggested by the Desirable Classification of Art Libraries," by Mr. William H. Goodyear.

"The Training of Curators," by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson.

"Problems of Modernizing an Old Museum," by Mr. Witmer Stone.

"Exhibition Cases without Shelves," by Mr. Frank C. Baker.

"A Device for exhibiting Fadable Minerals," by Dr. Oliver C. Farrington.

"The Uses of a Collection of Historical Coins," by Dr. T. L. Comparette.

"Popular *versus* Scientific Arrangement of Museum Exhibits," by Dr. James E. Talmage.

"Special Work of a State Museum," by Dr. A. R. Crook.

"Progress of the Ohio Archeological Atlas," by Professor William C. Mills.

These papers will appear in full in the annual volume of proceedings, to be published by the secretary during the summer.

The following officers were elected by the association:

*President*—Frederic A. Lucas, curator-in-chief

of the Museums of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

*First Vice-president*—Frederick J. V. Skiff, director of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

*Second Vice-president*—Edward S. Morse, director of the Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.

*Secretary*—Paul M. Rea, director of the Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.

*Treasurer*—William P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Museums, Philadelphia.

*Councilors* (to serve for three years)—James E. Talmage, director of the Deseret Museum, Salt Lake City, Utah; William J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

The fifth annual meeting will be held in Buffalo in 1910.

The association is preparing "A Directory of Museums of Art, History and Science in North and South America," and all museums which have not received circulars requesting information for incorporation in this work are urged to communicate at once with the secretary.

PAUL M. REA,  
*Secretary*

THE CHARLESTON MUSEUM,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

## SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

### THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

At the 215th meeting of the society, held at the Cosmos Club, on Wednesday evening, February 24, 1909, Mr. David White presented an informal communication on the "Occurrence of Resin in Paleozoic Coals," and exhibited specimens of such fossil resins from the Coal Measures of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. Amber and other fossil resins occur mostly in Mesozoic and Tertiary coals that have not been much altered, but in coals that have suffered regional metamorphism they are as a rule absent. Where devolatilization has advanced so far that the percentage of fixed carbon is 65 or more they are seldom found.

### Regular Program

*Correlation of the Rocks of the Boston Region:*  
LAURENCE LAForge.

After a brief résumé of the development of the current ideas on the subject, the following outline grouping of the various rocks was described.

There are two series of sediments, Cambrian and Carboniferous. For the fossiliferous beds of lower Cambrian age the name Weymouth formation has been proposed, while the Braintree slate contains a